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The Mercury.

Graduation Exercises.

FIRST GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

On Thursday afternoon were held the graduation exercises of the First Grammar School in Masonic Hall. There were, altogether, one hundred and sixty-one to receive diplomas.

At three o'clock, the members of the class filed in from the ante-rooms, and sang the opening chorus, "God of our Fathers."

Mr. Herbert W. Lull, superintendent of schools, in a short address expressed the greeting of the teachers and school board to those interested in the welfare of the pupils, and spoke of the work of the past year, the end of which is marked by the graduation exercises.

After a chorus, "Star of Evening," by the class, Marshall Livingston Perrin, Ph. D., of Boston University, addressed the graduates. Dr. Perrin said that the tendency of the twentieth century is to require reasons for all actions, and that if the parents wish their children to attend church, and be clean, honest, and virtuous, they must show it is worth while. In this life, to live at all, we must continue to grow. Every person should be able to say that he has changed in the past year. The change is not sudden, but is helped and prepared by the events of each day. The useful parts and actions enlarge and grow, while the bad and unhealthy parts decay and finally fall away like the dead branch of the tree. The singer is a fool perhaps from ignorance. Many believe that the ten commandments are rules laid down by a tyrant, to be followed on pain of punishment, but it is not so. They are rules to guide us to the best way of living, and prove by experience to be wise and just.

The present time is the dangerous period of transition. Old landmarks are going, and the children of today must erect new ones. The parents must keep up with them to help, and must see the new world as they see it. The scientists say that the personality of each individual is stronger than heredity or environment, and shapes the life for good or evil. Practice in the right makes it the natural course. We must all be clean and pure and broad-minded to play our part in the great symphony of the universe.

The chorus, "A Voice from the West," was sung by the school. The King medals for suitability were then awarded to Sadie St. Clair, of Calvert School, and Mabel Alice Weaver, of Coddington, by Mr. Robert C. Bacheller of the School Committee.

The Read and Pell medals for scholarship were awarded to Henry Lloyd Rooney, of Coddington, and Arthur Jennings Harrington, of Calvert, by Mr. Frank E. Thompson.

After a chorus by the school, Dr. E. H. Porter of the School Committee, presented the diplomas to the graduates.

The program was closed by a chorus, "Our Public School," by the members of the graduating class.

ROGERS HIGH SCHOOL.

The graduation exercises of the class of 1904, Rogers High School, were held in Masonic Hall on Friday at eleven o'clock.

After the opening chorus by the school, Mr. Thompson briefly addressed the audience, and then introduced Benjamin Murrie McLyman, who read a paper on "The Benefits Derived from High School Athletics." Miss Clara C. D. Nissen followed with a paper entitled, "A German School."

After a chorus by the school, Mr. James Wallace MacDonald addressed the graduates.

Mr. MacDonald said that education is the first indication of civilization. Education should include the industrial and the moral fields of work. Health is also necessary to the best work. As a nation our moral health needs a little tuning up. The low moral tone which pervades the large cities is the most dangerous. A person should take with him from his school life something of the love of art, music, or nature, or anything wholesome that will occupy his leisure hours, and above all, he should be a real man or woman.

After another musical selection, the medals and prizes were awarded.

The Oliver Read medal for excellence in mathematics was awarded to Benjamin M. McLyman, by William W. Covell, of the School Committee.

The Edward A. King medal for Greek composition was awarded to Norman B. Cole, by Mr. Frank E. Thompson in the absence of Mr. Klug.

The George H. Norman medals for scholarship were awarded, first, to Hilda B. M. Hedberg, and second, to Julia A. Phelan, by Rev. Dr. Emory H. Porter.

The George H. Norman prizes for English composition were awarded, first, to Ethel T. Muenchinger, and second, to Norman B. Cole, by Dr. Porter.

The David B. Fearing prizes, the first consisting of fifteen dollars, and the second of ten dollars, were awarded

to Miss Julia P. Brown and Charles S. Plummer.

The prize offered by the Daughters of the American Revolution was presented to Julia A. Phelan, with a special mention of Hilda B. M. Hedberg.

Diplomas were then given to the following, by Dr. Christopher F. Barker, Chairman of the School Committee:

Grace Tillinghast Anthony, Herbert Remington Ayler, Julia Powell Brown, Agnes Buchanan, Marla Amy Carr, Philip Brastow Case, Norman Brown Cole, Elizabeth Zeta Flynn, Ruth Turner Goodale, Ruth Apfin Hassard, Hilda Bertha Maria Hedberg, Harry Bernard Jackson, Louis Cottrell Jennings, Eliza Janet King, Margaret Josephine King, Ethel Goodrich Knowles, George Swan Langley, Frank Grassy Lewis, Irene Lynch, Benjamin Murrie McLyman, Ethel Thompson Muenchinger, Clara Christine Dorothy Nissen, Martha Louise Peckham, Julia Agnes Phelan, Charles Sumner Plummer, Jr., Teresa Charles Sheehan, Viola Allawella Simmons, Agnes Sullivan, Kathryn Ursula Sullivan, Teresa Eligius Sullivan.

Two Years' Commercial Course—Eva Clifford Atwater, Caroline Elizabeth Russell, Charles Ralph Xavier Schoeneman, Margaret Ursula Shea, Lillian Rebecca Smith, Estelle Carlissa Sullivan, Mary Elizabeth Sullivan, Katherine Louise Mary Sweeney, Edna Davis Thomas, Mary Agnes Woods.

The following musical programme was given by the school:

1. "Song of the Vikings," Fanning Arr.
2. "O Lord Most Holy," Franz Abt
3. "Gloria from Mass in F," Bordele
4. "The Gondola," Henry Smart
5. "America."

Dr. Jeter's Degree.

A meeting was held in the Shiloh Baptist Church Monday by a delegation of the New England Baptist Missionary convention. The delegates who numbered 40, came from Providence, where their thirtieth annual session was being held. The meeting was presided over by Rev. W. T. Dixon, D. D., of Brooklyn. The Jeter family furnished music appropriate to the occasion and addresses were made by various members of the convention.

Rev. Mr. Jeter was presented with the diploma of honor, conferred on him by the Guadalupe College, Rev. Dr. Dixon making the presentation. The diploma read as follows:

"To all whom these presents shall come:

GREETING.

"Rev. H. N. Jeter having given full proof as to moral fitness and ability to expound God's truth in its purity, and being worthy of the study and training prescribed in this institution is admitted to the degree of doctor of divinity, and to all the dignities and responsibilities there unto pertaining."

In testimony whereof the seal of the college and our signatures are hereunto affixed, given at Seguin, Texas, this 25th day of May in the year of our Lord, 1904.

David Abner, Jr., A. M., Ph. D., president of Guadalupe College; P. H. Collier, D. D., chairman of board of trustees; W. B. Ball, D. D., secretary of trustees; Peter Diggs, D. D., chairman board of directors; John N. Jenkins, D. D., dean of theology."

Rev. B. T. Moore, of Wilmington, Del., a classmate of Mr. Jeter in Wayland Seminary, 35 years ago, made an address and spoke of the good work done in this city by Mr. Jeter during the 29 years of his ministry here, paying him a high compliment.

A dinner was served in the church, after which the guests enjoyed the pleasures of the Ocean Drive.

Marcus Crahan, one of the prominent business men in Providence, who was arrested by the men of the United States secret service at St. Louis on charges of counterfeiting, has made confession according to the dispatch from that city. Crahan not only confessed to making the \$100 certificate but also to making and successfully passing about a year ago a \$10 certificate. He stated that the bills were made in Providence.

The new Newport and Providence road broke the record Thursday night. The car leaving Bristol Ferry at 11 p. m. made the run to Newport in just 32 minutes. This is probably the quickest trip made over that line and shows what can be done when everything gets to running in good style. The trip to Providence over this line can eventually be made in one hour and a quarter.

Moses Seixas Lodge of the Independent Order of the Free Sons of Israel was installed in Newport on Sunday last by Grand Master Emil Taussig of New York. Eugene Schreier is the first president of the new lodge, Rev. J. M. Seidel, vice president, Charles Potter secretary, William Weiner, treasurer and Louis Carbrusteln, outside warden.

The members of Coronet Council, No. 63, Royal Arcanum, and many of their friends went out to Tiverton to partake of the annual barbecue of the organization which was served at the Stone Bridge House Thursday night. The bake was an excellent one and a large party partook of it.

Special Council Meeting.

A special meeting of the city council was held on Tuesday evening for the purpose of hearing the report of Thomas B. Congdon, special auditor. All the members of the board of aldermen were present and there were three absentees from the common council.

The two branches met in joint convention to hear the reading of the report. The report is to be printed and distributed and proofs were in the hands of each member at the meeting. It makes about 200 pages and only a portion of it was read. The report is comprehensive and the introductory portion, tracing certain hitherto unknown funds, makes interesting reading. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Congdon.

Before the adjournment of the joint convention Mr. George A. Pritchard was elected a constable to serve civil process.

A petition for a sewer in Cypress street was referred to the committee on streets and highways. A petition from the Citizen's Band asking that that organization be engaged for some of the public band concerts, was referred to the park commission. A communication from the school committee stated that Frank M. Greenlaw had been elected Coles professor of natural sciences and requested the passage of a resolution authorizing the city treasurer to draw from the Coles fund the sum of \$1800 to pay his salary. The resolution was referred to the finance committee.

A petition for an electric light at Weaver avenue and Freebody street was referred to the committee on street lights with power.

The commission on a building law reported. It was stated that Benjamin F. Tanner had been chosen a member of the commission to represent the Building Trades Association, and James G. Topham to represent the fire underwriters. The commission had chosen Benjamin F. Tanner as chairman. Drafts of two ordinances were submitted, one providing for safety from fires and the other for a building regulation. The ordinances were ordered printed and were made the special order for the August meeting.

In the board of aldermen the report of the commissioners to lay out Chapel place was received and referred to a meeting on Tuesday, July 19.

The following jurors were drawn by the board to serve as they may be needed during the year: Edward B. Pittman, John T. O'Neill, William A. Widgren, Daniel F. Ryan, David Sullivan, Patrick Reagan, James W. Harrington, Charles F. Wooster, Jr., Thomas Eggen, William L. Ewart, Robert M. Fenton, John Glynn, James Willis, Timothy C. Sullivan (laborer), Alexander D. Ross, Samuel Ross, Patrick O'Donnell, George H. Draper, Benjamin Cull, John Dowd, Carl Jurgens, James H. Collins, John T. Jannister, George H. Chase (photographer), John Burns, John Walsh, Millard F. Williams, John D. O'Brien, Richard H. Freelon, Patrick Ferguson, Edward J. Diggle, Philip Gillis, John Kirby, Joseph T. Ray, Nicholas King, Jr., Patrick Sullivan, Thomas Power, Michael T. Leary, William R. Morgan, Joseph G. Stevens.

New Railway a Success.

The Newport and Providence Railway, which has been doing business for a little more than a week, has been formally opened by two parties of prominent citizens as guests of the road. These two parties have been taken over the road in private cars and carried to the Hotel Belvedere at Bristol where elaborate dinners have been provided by the railway company.

On Tuesday afternoon and evening the company had as guests the members of the town councils and other prominent citizens of the towns of Middletown and Portsmouth. Among the number were: E. A. Brown, president of the road, Fred B. Coggeshall and George A. Weaver, directors; Clark Bunkley, counsel for the company; Senator James R. Chase; Charles H. Ward, Henry C. Anthony, W. J. Frost representatives; William F. Brayton, town clerk of Portsmouth; John Cornell, Charles G. Thomas, Seth R. Anthony, J. L. Tallman, Town Treasurer Edward Anthony, W. R. Sherman, Robert Manchester, Portsmouth; W. Clarence Peckham, State Road Commissioner; James Anthony, sheriff; L. H. Peabody, A. H. Ward, Reston H. Peckham, George H. Chase, Henry I. Chase, Arthur Peckham, Middletown; Col. William J. Cozzens, M. W. Hall and J. Allen Boone of Newport. Superintendent Jones accompanied the party.

The trip over the road was a delightful ride and those who were taking it for the first time were loud in their expressions of admiration for the pluck and energy which had made such a success possible. Upon arriving at Bristol the party was conducted to the Hotel Belvedere where a dinner was served to which all were ready to do ample justice. Following the dinner there were a number of addresses in which the guests expressed their appreciation of the vast undertaking that the company has carried through in so short a time. The party reached Newport a little after eleven o'clock.

On Thursday evening the members of the city government and a few others from Newport boarded the special car which the company had provided and made a trip over the road to Bristol by invitation of the directors. There were about forty in the party and all were much pleased at the beauty of the ride as well as at the smoothness of the track and the solidity of construction. The run to Bristol Ferry was made in an hour and there the steamer Sagamore was ready to proceed to Bristol. The party was taken to the Hotel Belvedere—which, by the way, is a very pretty and well kept hotel; and one that would be greatly appreciated in Newport—and there were given an opportunity to view the town of Bristol from the roof. The members of the party strolled around the town for awhile and afterward returned to the hotel where an excellent dinner was served at eight o'clock. Later many of those present were called upon for remarks and all took occasion to compliment the directors upon the great work which they have accomplished. It was about eleven o'clock when they rose from the tables and made ready for the ride back. The run from Bristol Ferry to Newport was made in 45 minutes.

The road has handled a large amount of business this week and it will undoubtedly increase as the season advances and as it becomes known that the road is in condition to handle all the traffic. Last Sunday was a big day for the company and its cars were crowded all day. The track is now in excellent condition for its entire length and it will soon be considered feasible to adopt the faster schedule that will go into effect as soon as everything is in readiness. Two new switches are being laid, one on the second right of way and the other on the West road near the Two Mile corner. When these switches are ready and when the matter of a feed wire, which is now a mooted question in the town, is settled there will be no question but what a fast schedule can be maintained. As a matter of fact the last regular car into Newport Thursday evening made the run from Bristol Ferry to Newport in 35 minutes, while the present schedule calls for one hour.

The company expects that its new double-ended ferry boat for use between Bristol and Bristol Ferry will be ready for use within three weeks. By that time both docks will be completed with railroad tracks leading directly to the landing.

Work on the construction of the road in the Point section of Newport will be begun soon. The survey has been made and the location approved by the city officials. The cars will run through Farewell street and across the Walnut street bridge to Third street and out to the Training Station. There will be no switch on that section at first. The material for this section of the road has been ordered and some of it is now on the way. Work will not be begun in actual construction the material is all here as it is not desired to have the

streets torn up for any longer time than is absolutely necessary.

The road appears to be a pronounced success in every way and the promoters and builders are to be congratulated upon their work.

Recent Deaths.

Abner Lawton.

Mr. Abner Lawton, of Portsmouth, died at his residence Wednesday morning after a brief illness of heart disease.

Mr. Lawton was the well-known florist and for years conducted a place of business in Middletown. After his removal to Portsmouth he still remained in the florist business.

He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Frederick A. Lawton.

A widow and several children survive him; also a brother, Mr. Thomas S. Lawton.

Mr. Lawton was a member of the Newport Lodge of Elks in this city.

Mrs. Benjamin A. Howland.

Mrs. Grace Gardner Howland, wife of Mr. Benjamin A. Howland, died at her home in Boston on Tuesday after an illness of some duration. Mrs. Howland was well known in Newport, having lived here before her marriage. She had many friends in this city.

Mrs. Howland was a daughter of the late Robinson Potter and Martha Bailey Gardner.

Last Sunday was the first summer day of the season and in consequence all the places of amusement and interest about the city had their first real opening. At the beach there was quite a throng all day and a fairly large number ventured into the sea. The water was quite cold at first but after one became used to it it was not unpleasant. There were many strangers in town from Providence and Fall River. The street railways had a big business all day, especially the new Bristol Ferry road. The Fall River cars also carried quite a number of people and the local cars were crowded most of the day. Altogether it really seemed like the beginning of summer in Newport.

The police have donned their new summer uniforms and at the same time the service stripes have made their appearance. A man is entitled to one stripe for each five years of service, those of the captain and sergeants being of gold and the patrolmen of blue cloth of a lighter shade than the material of the coat. Captain Garnett and Superintendent Deunman are wearing six stripes, in the case of the latter denoting more than 32 years of service and for the former a trifle under thirty.

Two United States cruisers have been in the harbor this week, the Minneapolis and the Prairie. The battleship Illinois was in last week and has now sailed to join the European squadron. Warships have not been so plentiful in Newport harbor for the past few years as they were formerly.

The slight of the emergency company of the fire department responding to an alarm for a fire on a street car attracted quite a crowd on Broadway last Sunday. The car belonged to the Bristol Ferry road and the fire was in the insulation. The car was not seriously damaged.

There is a rumor of consolidation of some of the many bands about the city. Newport at present has bands enough to supply a large part of the surrounding country, the Newport, Newport Military, Citizens, Seventh Artillery, Training Station, besides several drum corps.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Lillian Gertrude Champion, daughter of Captain and Mrs. William Champion, to Mr. George DeWitt Congdon, formerly of Troy, N. Y., but now clerk at the Naval War College in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Wood have returned from Providence, where they attended the Commencement exercises at Brown University. While in Providence they were guests of Steward and Mrs. A. G. Delaney of the university.

Four thousand six hundred and twenty-five new shares of the Old Colony Railroad Co., were sold at auction a few days ago to S. W. Stevens at \$202 a share. The same party bought 3500 shares in January.

Mr. George Russell of the Townsend Industrial School, accompanied by Mrs. Russell and children, leaves on Monday for a visit to St. Louis exposition and will spend six weeks visiting in the West.

Dr. William C. Stoddard, Mr. Harry Wilson and Mr. William F. Gratrix are in Utah for the purpose of looking over some mining interests there. The party started from Boston in a special train.

The Epworth League of the Thames St. M. E. Church held a literary and social meeting in the vestry of the church Thursday evening, after which strawberries and cream and cake were served.

Local Matters.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 265, Order Sons of St. George, Percy Jeffry, President; Fred Hall, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Mondays.

NEWPORT TENT, No. 13, Knights of Macedonia, Charles D. Dudley, Commander, Charles S. Crandall, Record Keeper; meets 2d and 4th Mondays.

COURT WASTON, No. 6079, FORESTERS OF AMERICA, Alexander Nicol, Chief Ranger; Robert Johnston, Recording Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays.

NEWPORT CAMP, No. 7877, M. W. A., James W. Wilson, Ven. Consul; Charles S. Packer, Clerk; meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, James Sullivan, President; David McIntosh, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

OCEAN LODGE, No. 7, A. O. U. W., George E. Swan, Master Workman; Perry B. Dawley, Recorder; meets second and fourth Wednesdays.

MALBORNE LODGE, No. 10, N. E. J. O. P. T. F. Allan, Warden; Dudley E. Campbell, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians, meets 2d and 4th Thursdays.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., George Russell, Chancellor Commander; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seals; meets 1st and 3d Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P., St. Knight Captain William H. Langley; Everett L. Gorton, Recorder; meets first Fridays.

THE CITY OF HAVERHILL.

The steamer City of Haverhill is now running regularly on an independent line from Providence to Newport and Block Island, having made her first trip down on Sunday. The steamer is a comparatively new boat and seems to be fast and able. She is commanded by Capt. Stronous who was formerly for one season in command of the Geo. W. Danielson.

In appearance the City of Haverhill bears resemblance to the New Shoreham but is a smaller boat. For the present the steamer will leave Providence at 9 o'clock arriving at Newport at 11 and at Block Island at about 1:30. Returning she will leave Block Island at 2:30 and will reach Newport at 4:00.

The early trips of the steamer were accompanied by some legal complications, the town serving notice on the captain not to land at the town dock. The passengers and freight were landed and the steamer has continued to make her landings at Block Island.

NEWPORT & FALL RIVER.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Newport and Fall River Street Railway Company has been called for June 28 at Newport to authorize the cancellation of the existing mortgage indenture to the American Loan & Trust Company, dated Oct. 1, 1902, and to authorize a new mortgage covering all of the property of the company.

Under this new mortgage an issue of bonds of \$1,000,000 will be acted upon to provide for the payment of the present floating debt of the company, the refunding of outstanding bonds, the payment of bonds that are a lien on the property in addition, and to provide for new extensions and improvements.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Elgar and the twin sons and Miss Sarah Peck of New York City are guests of Mr. William F. Tripp on Third street. Mr. Elgar will return to New York after the Fourth, while Mrs. Elgar and family and Miss Peck will remain here for the summer.

A new lodge of the New England Order of Protection, known as Bristol Lodge, No. 404, was instituted at Bristol Thursday evening by Supreme Warden Jonathan W. Chapin, assisted by officers of the Supreme and Grand Lodges.

The asphalt repair gang of the highway department has been at work on Thames street this week making some much needed repairs.

Masters Howard Langley and Standish Fitzhugh have gone to Attleboro, Mass., as guests of Hollis and Randolph Bell.

Hearts Courageous

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HALLIE
BY ERMINIE
RIVES

CHAPTER VI.

ON a hazy afternoon following Jarrat's stroke of diplomacy a Berlin chaise, in lieu of the ruined chariot, bearing Mrs. Tillotson and Mistress Anne on a visit to Berkeley, drew through Ashby's Gap, along slopes spotted with clumps of lilac and goldenrod.

Francis Byrd rode beside the window, for he was to join Lord Dunmore at Winchester, whither the governor, in a hurry fit of rage at his recalcitrant bourgeois, had betaken himself to await the gathering of troops from the northern counties for the expedition against the restless Shawnee Indians on the Scioto river.

They had met but few travelers of quality so far to the westward—for the most part wandering petty chapmen or perhaps a Palatine trader coming from Pennsylvania. These latter drove teams of six or eight horses wearing jingling bells, and their huge Conestoga wagons were loaded with plow irons and with salt, lead and gunpowder for the lower settlers.

At the notched summit Byrd rose in his stirrups.

"The Shennando, Anne!" he cried. Below, where the unbroken sunshine spun its web, lay a gold valley clasped in hills. The near mountain walls stood all matted with burnished leaves of wild ivy and bloom of chamadaphne, its white cup shapes stained with purplish red. In the wooded bottom the river shimmered with the tumbling foam of steep torrents and went slipping smoothly over ledges and between wild acres of mottled sycamore, of drooped willow and of birch. The sun as they rode became dull suffron gold between the overlapped wedges of crisscrossing hills.

"Poor dear!" sighed Anne as an extra heavy jolt brought lamentation from her nerve racked companion. "We shall soon be there, Aunt Mildred. Winchester is just beyond the next forest."

"It's been just beyond the next forest for three hours!" moaned the lady. "The colonel really must have new springs put to the chaise. This road is barbarous!"

"There is Winchester!" Anne exclaimed joyfully. "I see the flag on the fort."

This, a great square fortification with four bastions, the stockade built by Colonel Washington before the reduction of Duquesne, was gone much to ruin. It sat on the town's edge, with generous barracks rearing above the walls and soldiery grouped before the entrance. Here Byrd left them to report his arrival, and the two ladies rode to the town ordinary.

They descended to find the long parlor thickly set with guests and passed quickly through the hall to the inn yard, waiting disposition of their luggage.

"The place is overfull, it seems," Mrs. Tillotson said to the landlord.

"Oons!" he answered. "There are a-plenty of beds, though nigh all my tankards are kept well in use. 'Tis the soldiery at the fort draws them, a good thing for the King's Arms. The Indians may go a-scalping as oft as they will."

"They are all king's men within?" asked Anne.

"Aye, a proof of my loyalty. These be times," he added, scratching his grizzled head as he went in, "when 'tis hard to choose betwixt old and new things, with the Whigs so hot. As for me, though, methinks the old will outlast my time."

"Aunt Mildred," called Anne delightedly, "look! There is my Lord Fairfax's chariot!"

It stood under the wide shed, huge and ungainly. Anne went to it and patted the dark leather and laid her young cheek against the purple cushions.

"He is here, then!" she cried. "I wonder if we could see him." Drawing Mrs. Tillotson after her, she passed to the wide low window and peered within. It was hung half open, and through it came glassy tinkles and a babble of talk.

Colonial costumes were shown through the long room, and here and there were royal uniforms flagrantly crimson. Cocked hats and greatcoats lay about on the chairs, and riding whips were scattered on the tables.

Opposite them, against the farther wall, Burnaby Rolph of Westham sat squat in his oak chair where the candles glinted on his gold lace, stirring with his dress sword a punch of Jamaica rum in a great bowl. Beside him, his arm slung carelessly back, lounged Captain Foy. Now the spirit was in his mottled, sensual face, and it seemed to cloak a devil in scarlet.

The girl shrank back instinctively and held her aunt's arm more closely. Then she turned her eyes over the assembly.

"Mistress Anne!" exclaimed a voice behind her.

"Oh," she cried, turning. "Mr. Henry! How good it is to see you!"

He took her hand and bowed to Mrs. Tillotson.

"It seems as if we had not seen you for a year," Anne continued, looking up into his sunlow face and then, with a hint of approval, at his dark wig and suit of minister's gray.

He saw her glance and smiled a little quizzically. "I am being fast spoiled," he said. "I have a plenty of coats good enough for me, yet once I go to the congress I must get a new one to please the eye of other folk. I am on my way back from Philadelphia now."

"Are you lodged at the King's Arms?" asked the elder lady.

"At the Three Ramms. Methinks the royal tabernacle is a bit strong for

bling. "Is it gone so far then? Do they

about their king to his face?" The buzz in the room ceased, and all eyes looked at the tawny old nobleman, his features working with wrath. Henry's fingers were tight closed, and Anne's white teeth bit her under lip till a spot of blood came upon it.

All in that room knew the old man. Many loved him. Not a few held leave upon his hand. He was one of the last brave barons who bore his name, for the most part, whether crusaders or poets, men gentle, reckless and mindful of God—men who lived cleanly lives and died commending their souls to Jesus and bequeathing torches and sheep for their funerals. He was a man every inch of him! He blamed the king's ministers, but he loved the king.

At the leer Foy gave him some half rose angrily, but others, of the lower sort, scowling what was coming, slyly winked and smiled behind their palms. "One could scarce be too severe with such a bloody knave, my lord."

"He should rot in Tyburn!" blazed the old man.

"Swamp me!" cried Foy with a coarse laugh. "And who, gentlemen, think you was this hangman's cur, this dirty factious scoundrel? Why, Colonel Washington, I faith—turncoat since the French war!"

There were murmurs at this from all sides, even from these Tories, at the trap that had been set, at the wanton affront to a friendship that had been well known throughout the colony since the days when Lawrence Washington first brought sweet Anne Fairfax from Belvoir to Mount Vernon.

"Hound!" ground Henry between his teeth. A cold hand seemed pressed upon Anne's heart.

The stanch old loyalist's face had turned a gray white. He half choked, and his hand went fumbling to the lace at his throat. He was silent for a moment, his great brows together, his fingers on the arm of the chair clasping and unclasping, while Foy sneered audibly in the quiet.

"Not George!" he faltered at length. Something almost like a dry sob escaped him. He seemed not to see the sneering face before him, now searching about for applause. He turned to the company with a gesture appealing and pathetic.

"Why, gentlemen," he said—"why I've known him since he was sixteen! I remember in '48 when he was a ruddy faced boy and ran my lines for me! The Whigs have misled him, maybe, but he could not take up arms against his king!"

There was a little stir in the place, a sort of waiting silence. Then a young man arose in the back part of the room and bowed gracefully. It was M. Armand, and he held a slender stemmed glass, which he filled.

"Messieurs," he said simply, "I am not of your country, nor am I of the allegiance of your king. My country is one far away, and it is one that has learned of war to love a soldier and a brave man."

As he spoke Henry's face lighted with a great flash of surprise and pleasure. He did not see the white and red changing in his companion's cheek, did not note her uneven breath, but the wondrous beauty that came softly courtesying in her eyes.

The voice went on:

"But we of my country know one American so well—we know him because it is against our own arms that he has fought, before Duquesne. Messieurs, I pledge you a brave man, Colonel George Washington!"

Armand lifted his glass gravely as he finished and drank, and a little hushed cheer ran around the room. One could not have told from the speaker's face that he knew he had drunk alone. My Lord Fairfax had no glass, but he rose in his seat and bowed to him.

The toast drunk, Armand set down the glass with a clink on to the table. His face became all at once set and cold, and he stood very straight.

"One thing more, messieurs," he said, "we know in our country. We know the courtesy. Our postillions know what is due to the gentleman of birth. And thus—"he turned sharply upon Foy—"I teach it to you—your dog of the kennel!"

With this he flung the glass full into his face.

So unexpected had been the action that Anne gave a little scream, unnoted in the stir across the sill, and Henry let out a great oath of admiration.

Foy's countenance turned a devil's, and his sword was out before he got up. Armand bowed to Lord Fairfax and then to Foy. "Monsieur," he asked the latter, "is the affront to your liking?"

"Sdeath and wounds!" raved Foy in a fury. "We need go no farther than here to settle this! I killed a man at Minden for less."

The old baron got up, with the aid of his negro body servant, breathing heavily. "Sirs," he protested, "let there be no bloodshed, I beg of you!"

"My lord," Armand's voice was quiet and contained, and it was all he said. Lord Fairfax stopped short, looked at him a moment, swallowed and stood still.

Rolph came lurching forward, his shifty eyes sobered by the outcome. "Gentlemen," he cried, "clear the room and send the servants away. We shall need to confer."

The baron crossed the room at this and held out his hand. "I beg of you," he said, "to honor me by your presence at Greenway Court tomorrow."

"I thank you, my lord," said Armand. Then the old man, with his head up, erect and leaning on his servant's arm, passed out to his chariot. He knew very well that Foy was reputed to be the best swordsman in the colonies.

"Have you a friend who will serve?" asked Rolph. Armand shook his head.

"Aye," said Henry fiercely, and, swinging his long legs over the sill, he strode into the room. "If you will allow me, sir."

Anne waited to hear no more, but ran back through the courtyard to the door. Her eyes, blinded by tears, scarce saw the great, gaunt figure till she felt his hand upon her hair.

"You here, my dear, in Winchester?" he said gently. "You must ride to Greenway Court. We shall be blithe for you! I have just invited a guest for tomorrow."

Looking up as she held his hand,

Anne saw two drops—little shining mistletoes of his big heart—roll down his cheeks.

CHAPTER VII.

AND you will not stay?"

"I cannot, mademoiselle." They stood a little way from the inn porch between low box rows, and the young Frenchman's eyes looked back the stenciled moonlight.

"Yet," Anne continued, "last time we met, monsieur, I should not have deemed it too much to ask of you. There are those of your sex who would not scorn the tedium of an evening with me. Would I had spared my invitation and my blushes!"

"Cruel! When you know I would give so much—anything—for an hour with you."

She touched his sleeve lightly. "We shall sit before the fire," she said, "and you shall tell us tales of France and of the life in your own country. 'Tis child here."

"Mademoiselle, I cannot. I have a tryst tonight."

"With beauty? Then will I not delay so gallant a cavalier."

She left him and walked toward the porch, but her steps lagged. Turning, she saw him standing still, looking after her, then came back, facing her fingers together.

"You will not stay?"

He shook his head.

"I know why you go," she said after a moment's pause. "I heard it—I saw it."

"You saw—"

"The quarrel in the parlor. I was in the courtyard by the window. I know what you would do."

He looked at her uncertainly, his eyes dark and bright.

"'Twas a craven thing," she went on. "A dastardly sneer at a brave, true hearted gentleman. My Lord Fairfax is old, and the cowards, the pitiful fellows who knew him and have eaten at his table, they sat and heard and tilted behind their hands. But you must not fight! You must not!"

"And why not?" he asked. "An old man, a noble baited by a swine! Should not such be resented by gentlemen? And shall I, who have struck that scoundrel, refuse to meet him?"

"He has killed before!" she cried. "He has the quickest rapier in Virginia. It would be murder."

"Mademoiselle, I ask you—would you have me fear?"

"'Tis no question of courage," she went on hurriedly. "Must not I, who saw it, know that? Only you of them all dared to resent it. Monsieur, you are brave."

"Mademoiselle!"

"But it is in my lord's cause, and I ask it for his sake. If—if you fall, he would sorrow for it till his death. And—"

"And you?" He had bent forward eagerly. "Would you sorrow, mademoiselle?"

"My lord's grief would be mine."

The young Frenchman drew a deep breath. "That is all?" he said sadly. "I am nothing but a shadow—a passing stranger, whose coming or going cannot make your heart beat one bit faster or more slow? Because our ways have crossed but once, shall you tell me I cannot know your heart? We are like stars, mademoiselle, we human ones—little stars wandering in a vault of blue. When one star has found its mate, about which God has made it revolve, shall the star refuse to obey because it has never known that star before? Have I found the one woman in the world for me, and she does not see the divine in it?"

Somewhere far away a whippoorwill began to call, a liquid gurgle through the clashing dark. There came the stamping of horses and a whiny from the stables.

"Tell me, am I no more to you than that stranger passing by?"

Anne's voice held a tremor, but she spoke earnestly and softly: "You are more than that. You are one who once guarded me from danger—one whom I have this evening seen do a gentle deed that I shall remember always."

"Ah, it was nothing," he answered. "Was it more than any gentleman might do? They were not gentlemen there. But I would be so proud of it, mademoiselle, if it made you care ever so slightly, as I have said. If it made you think of me not as a stranger, but as suddenly a little nearer, a little closer than all else besides. Do you remember what I told you that day as we rode in the wood? That a man has a want for two things—a cause to fight for and some one to wait for him? It is near the time now, and I must go, mademoiselle, out into the moonlight. I should go joyful if you but told me that last want was mine. You—you cannot give me that?"

Anne did not answer, but she was trembling with a new sense of intoxication.

"I ask you to give me a token, something to carry with me as I ride to keep the memory of always, to—"

"Monsieur!"

"I love you!"

"No, no!" she cried. "I cannot listen!"

"I love you!"

"Stop!"

"Once to touch your lips!"

He was leaning near her, so near she could feel his breath warm upon her cheek. In a sudden surge of revolt she thrust out her arm as if to further the distance between them.

"No!" she cried. "No! How dare you ask me that? How dare you?"

"Ah, mademoiselle!"

"Count you me so cheap?" she asked, turning half way, but she did not hasten. He dropped on one knee and lifted the hem of her skirt to his lips.

She let her hand fall upon his head with a fluttering gesture. Then, as he started up with a joyful exclamation, she ran back toward the porch.

Standing with bared head in the moonlight, he saw her pause on the threshold—saw the heavy door close behind her.

"You clod!" bubbled a furious voice behind him.

The young man turned composedly as the figure came out of the darkness of the highroad behind him.

"Ah, my Jarrat," he said, "is it you, then?"

"Look you!" Jarrat's voice was

hoarse with passion. "There are some things that are denied you. This is one. Be warned!"

"Warned? And by you?" laughed the other. "You lay a law for me? Wherefore?"

"Our compact!"

"And do I not hold to it, monsieur? Did you not tell me to search out the bright eyes and red lips? Did you not say to me that love was fair in the middle plantation? Did you not whisper of proud ladies waiting to be kissed?"

Jarrat burst into a laugh.

"You! Why, you pitiful fool! So this is the why of such brave daring! Insults, forebodings, and duels with gentlemen! A fine nobleman it is, to be sure! Think you the toast of Virginia is to be charmed by your tinsel swash-buckling? Think you that Mistress Tillotson would lower her eyes to you?"

"She has already lowered her eyes to me, monsieur."

"I tell you I will have you keep your clerk's face elsewhere!"

"Clerk?" repeated the young man.

"No, no. Not a clerk; a nobleman, a marquise—one of the high blood—a title guaranteed me this morning by my lord the Earl of Dunmore."

"So that is it," jeered the other fiercely. "You think to wed a lady by this brave masquerade. You dream?"

"Not by this masquerade—no," said the Frenchman, a brightening stain coming to his face. "By only my heart. By only what it holds, monsieur. I said she had already lowered her eyes to me. Yes, the fairest lady in Virginia, and still she does not guess of my plan and of my bargain this morning with his excellency! Ah, such happiness! I did not even dream it would be so—that she would regard me, me just as I am. When his excellency has returned—when I am a nobleman—I shall have this to remember—that it was so. That when she first gave me her hand to kiss it was to me, just to M. Armand—not to the marquise which I shall become."

"A title," prompted Jarrat, "good only so long as I please."

"You will not tell her otherwise. No. Because you wish me to carry out this purpose—this pretty play the plan of which has so joyed the noble earl in the fort yonder and made him smile upon you and swear you were fit for a cardinal. You would not cloud this beaming favor of his with early failure. No, you will tell no one. A man serves either love or ambition, and your ambition is master. And I am not worthy to kiss her hand. No one on earth, rich or proud as he may be, could think himself fit. But I could offer her more than you, for if I had the whole world I would give it all—wealth, name, ambition—just to be but a vagabond on the street with her! No, you will not tell her, monsieur, that I am not what I may come to seem. You will not tell her."

Jarrat's face purpled.

"Beware, you spawn!" he said in a choked voice. "On other points you are free while you serve in this. But go not far along the way you have chosen—with her. She is not for such as you."

"She is for whom she loves," answered the young Frenchman.

The clatter of horses sounded, and the link figure of Henry came from the stable yard leading two mounts.

As the pair took saddle and rode away Jarrat stood looking after them down the highroad.

"So the lady has lowered her eyes to you?" he scoffed, with a dark smile on his arrogant lips. "And I dare not spoil your gay masquerade? I wouldn't give a pistol for your chances with Foy. He will end you as he would undo an oyster. You made a mistake, my new laid marquis, in soaring so high, and a worse one in bragging of it. But for that touching scene in the yard I had stopped that blundering idiot, but now he may spit you and welcome!"

The rattle of departing hoofs had scarce died away when Anne crept softly down the stair of the inn. She had donned a long cloak, and from under the edge of its hood, drawn over her hair, her blue eyes looked out with a feverish brightness.

The hall was lighted with a great lantern, whose yellow flood added to the flower white pallor of her countenance. The clock was striking 10. The soldiers had sought the fort to gain early rest, and the townfolk were gone home. The long parlor was still and dark. Through the open door Anne could see the litter of tankards and pipes and a lean dog, stretched with black muzzle laid to the threshold, asleep.

She slipped through the door and to the highroad, and then, with tremulous fits of fear at the shadows, ran at her best pace toward the fort. It was a good half mile, and she reached it out of breath. A sentry at the gate stopped her, and to him she said she wished to see the governor on important business.

"I know not if he will see you," he objected doubtfully. "It is late, and the march is to begin at sunup."

"But he must see me," she told him. "Tell him he must!"

He left her for a moment, then, returning, led her across a court of hard beaten earth into a log building containing a single room. At the far end was a table strewn with papers and maps. A sword rack was nailed to the wall.

In an armchair before the table, his plumed hat and sword tossed across it, sat the governor, heavy, coarse featured, with reddish, muddy skinned complexion under a black curled wig. He was pig necked and his eyes were bloodshot.

She came into the center of the room and courtesied slowly, while the earl rose clumsily, his red eyes flaming over her lithe young beauty, and went down again, tilting back his chair.

"Your excellency," she began, "will pardon this intrusion and my haste. A duel is to be fought this night on Loudon field, and I—I appeal to you to prevent it."

"A duel?" The earl bent his bulky neck. "I faith, this is not the court at Williamsburg. I have weightier red-skin matters at present to fill my time."

"Ah, my Jarrat," he said, "is it you, then?"

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hoarse with passion. "There are some things that are denied you. This is one. Be warned!"

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Lew Wallace's Bold Front

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

July 4-11, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]
GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY crossed the Potomac on the 6th of July, 1864, with 18,000 Confederates to lay waste to the north and by the diversion raise the siege of Petersburg. His prospects of despoiling the Federal capital should he make the attempt—and he did make it—were many, many times greater than "Mind Anthon's" Wayne's chances of success when he forded the marshes of the Hudson to assault the lofty heights of Stony point, General Washington's when he crossed the Delaware to surprise Trenton, Butler's when his fleet entered the Mississippi to capture New Orleans or Grant's when he crossed it to turn Vicksburg. Yet they succeeded, and Early, through no fault of his own, failed. Early didn't count on a surprise like Washington at Trenton and Wayne at Stony point, but a surprise was not essential with his 18,000 veterans against a mob of convalescents, hundred day men and government bureau clerks, for these were all that entered with any certainty into the plan of defense of the threatened city.

Of course there was a "mounting in hot haste" all along the border when Lincoln telegraphed northern governors for aid, but Early was two days' march from the gates of Washington, so of what use were militia at their benches and plows in Pennsylvania and New York?

Was not Harry Gilmor, the Morgan of the east, in saddle, and were not Johnson, with his mounted Maryland Confederates, and McCausland, with his raiders—all at home on the circuit of their exploits—the equal of ten times their number of home guard, with plow horses for battle steeds? A can of powder and a torch will blockade an army for a day, and in a day an empire may fall, so it wasn't paucity telegrams to northern governors which saved Washington from the curse of fire and sword in the crisis of 1864. It was a hero whose modest silence puts no bar upon the pen of the historian, Lew Wallace was the man. It is not necessary to explain how it happened that General Wallace, with 2,500 home guard and militia, was at Baltimore, commanding a department which terminated on the west at Monocacy river, a small stream emptying into the Potomac below Harpers Ferry, near where Early concentrated his



TWICE RICKETTS' VETERANS DROVE GORDON'S MEN FROM CAPTURED GROUND. army, ready for a lunge at Washington. When Wallace learned that the enemy was threatening his territory, he made all haste to meet him on the border. His troops, numbering but 2,500 men and nearly all of them inexperienced fighters, were in position along the Monocacy on the 6th of July and the enemy in possession of the towns of Hagerstown and Middletown, a few miles west and north of him.

Just outside his lines was Frederick, a place of some importance, and to save it from the ravages of war he threw a large part of his force in there, fighting a sharp action on the 7th. Early's mounted raiders were meanwhile scouring the country to pick up stores and cut the roads from the north. The sound of Wallace's guns at Frederick recalled them from their forays, and a day was gained for Washington by these bold tactics. But that was not all. The first appearance of Confederates north of the Potomac led to a warning dispatch to the army at Petersburg, and the Sixth corps of three divisions was ordered to the defense of the capital. Fortunately the first division to embark, General Ricketts', sailed direct to Baltimore and followed Wallace by rail to the Monocacy. They reached there on the 8th, and Wallace, having developed the presence of an invading army along his front, instead of a few bands of marauders, prepared to give battle and dispute the road to Washington. He had but 6,000 men, and a fight could only be a fight for time, and that could be won by desperation alone. The position taken up on the Monocacy cov-

ered the bridges of the Baltimore pike, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the Washington pike and a country road connecting the two pikes, all crossing the river within the limits of about two miles. The bridges of the railroad and the Washington pike were close together, and a blockhouse, with earthworks, had been built west of the stream as a measure of defense. The little army had but six cannon, and three of them were trained on these bridges. The others were placed at the stone bridge on the Baltimore pike. Ricketts' division of two brigades was assigned to the railroad, and General E. B. Tyler's brigade of home guards covered two miles of river front between the railroad and the Baltimore pike. These troops were ready for battle on the morning of the 9th, and had they not been there Early's columns would have been a day's march nearer Washington.

The forenoon of the 9th was passed by Early in reconnoitering and placing his troops for attack. Although Wallace's line was weak, it was well spread out and looked aggressive. Finally McCausland's cavalry forded the river below the left extremity of Ricketts' line, and General John B. Gordon's infantry veterans followed. Meanwhile the Confederate guns opened upon both ridges, and Ramseur's infantry brigades marched to the assault in front. Under cover of McCausland's flank attack and Ramseur's at the bridges Gordon formed his men in two lines, parallel to the railroad and pike, with the left resting on the river, facing Ricketts' flank. During these movements the Confederate batteries rained shots upon the blockhouse and the guards at the bridges and could not be silenced by the fire of a half dozen guns. To cope with Gordon on his left flank Ricketts was compelled to swing his line squarely about, changing front from a west facing to a south, of course weakening his defense of the bridges in doing so. The only hope was in desperate fighting, selling life dear to purchase a brief delay and give time for reinforcements from Petersburg to pour into Washington. Three times Gordon's columns broke Ricketts' line by desperate onset, but the Sixth corps veterans closed up around the gaps and beat them off. Twice they drove Gordon's men from captured ground. Part of the fighting was along a rivulet feeding the Monocacy, and so fierce was the struggle that its water was dyed with the blood. With Ricketts occupied in holding off Gordon on the south, Ramseur's men met with faint opposition along the river. They carried the railroad and pike bridges, and a battery galloped across to open fire on the rear of Ricketts' line. That ended hope for Wallace.

The loss in Wallace's ranks was about 700 killed and wounded and double that number missing. Early confessed to 700 killed and wounded.

The Confederates made no pursuit and did not take up the march to Washington until the 10th. They reached the fortifications of Washington on the 11th, too badly used up in marching and fighting to risk an assault. Meanwhile Gilmor's rough and ready horsemen had galloped on to the line of the Baltimore and Philadelphia railroad and cut the communications north. Johnson's cavalry brigade performed the same service on the Northern Central, and Washington was as much isolated from the north as it had been in April, 1861, that, too, with a hostile army marching upon it across Maryland soil.

Late on the 11th the straining eyes of the president, his cabinet and the prominent civil and military officials saw from the bastions of Fort Stevens the gray ranks of Breckinridge, Gordon and Ramseur, in full battle array, closing in on the volunteer skirmishers and driving them back toward the works. The departments had been emptied in order to man the parapets with an army of clerks—soldiers who for the most part had never handled a musket except in the simple drill of the manual.

Next morning at dawn a flotilla of transports conveying troops was discovered passing up the Potomac. The vessels were signaled to land. Lincoln was at the wharf, and a sigh of relief went up when it proved that the troops were veterans of the Army of the Potomac under orders to proceed direct to the Shenandoah valley and head off Early. A brigade was hurried to the front opposite Fort Stevens, where the Confederates had seized two wooded hills overlooking the fort.

So intense was the crisis that Lincoln and his cabinet went out to the fort to watch the issue. A straying shot wounded an officer by the side of the president, and he was urged to think of the nation if he did not regard his personal safety and retire, which he did. The fire that provoked this episode was drawn by the sudden springing up from its cover of Bidwell's veteran Sixth corps brigade. Bidwell's line captured the heights seized by Early the day before, dispelling the last hope of the invaders. The veterans of the Potomac were on hand, and they knew how to fight.

In the memoirs of Grant an attempt is made to do tardy justice to Wallace by saying that he gained a day's time and so made it possible for the Sixth corps to get up. A day wouldn't have sufficed. He saved two days in time and besides that supplied the fresh ardor of Early's soldiers.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

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Press Correspondent New York State
Grange

GRANGE SCHOLARSHIPS.

New York and New Hampshire Putting the Plan into Operation.
At the last annual session of the New York state grange a resolution was adopted to appropriate from the state grange funds \$200 annually for four scholarships, to be given to members of the Order, in any of the agricultural courses at Cornell university. A similar movement, looking to the educational interests of farmers' sons and daughters, has been instituted in New Hampshire also. Beginning with the opening of the college year, Sept. 7, 1904, each subordinate and Pomona grange in New Hampshire will have the privilege of appointing one student annually to a free scholarship in any of the college or two year courses in the college, each appointment to be good for four years if in a four year course, or for two years if in a two year course. Students holding these scholarships will be relieved from paying the annual tuition fee of \$60, but will not be relieved from payment of incidental or other fees. Women may hold these scholarships on the same terms as men. The method of appointment is entirely at the option of the grange. It may be by election, competitive examination or otherwise.

These scholarship appropriations are quite in line with the avowed purpose of the grange to help the farmer and his family. In those states where funds will permit, we doubt if more practicable good can be accomplished with an appropriation of \$200 to \$500 than in this manner. It is expected that these scholarships in New York state are to be awarded as the result of competition between granges. The following plans have been suggested and seem likely to be adopted in their essential features:

First.—Scholarship to be awarded to the county showing the largest percentage increase in membership during the year.

Second.—Scholarship to be awarded to the county showing the largest percentage increase in new granges.

Third.—Scholarship to go to the subordinate grange showing the largest percentage increase in membership and attendance.

Fourth.—Scholarship to be awarded to the boy or girl having the best record for scholarship and best attendance at grange.

SOME GRANGE DOINGS.

National Master Jones Tells What the Grange Has Accomplished.

In matters of finance, the grange, through wise co-operation in fire insurance, has saved many millions of dollars to the farmers. In nearly every state the enactment of laws has been secured, making it possible for farmers to organize mutual fire insurance companies. In Indiana the grange secured the passage of the law of 1877, and the amendments thereto in 1883. Under these laws about fifty farmers' mutual companies have been formed, saving in that state alone \$4,000,000. One company organized under this law has saved more than \$100,000 to the farmers of St. Joseph county.

In life insurance, in many states, laws have been secured and mutual companies organized that have been almost equally successful with fire companies. Co-operative creameries, cheese factories, corn husking and shredding companies and live stock improvement associations have been a means of great profit and saving to the farmers. If co-operative laundries and bakeries were established also, our overburdened housewives would rise up and bless the grange for relief from these exacting duties that come to every home, especially in this day when domestic help is so hard to get.

In matters of legislation the grange has standing to its credit the elevation of the department of agriculture at Washington to a position equal to other departments of the government, with its chief a member of the president's cabinet, thus securing to farmers a voice in the affairs of the nation. This great boon was secured after a fight of twelve years. Also the Grout bill, protecting the dairy interests against the frauds practiced of selling oleomargarine as pure country butter.

It was the grange that raised the question that congress had power over interstate transportation companies and had the right to fix freight rates. This question was carried by the grange to the supreme court of the United States, and the decision secured that all corporations were subject to legislative control. On this decision the interstate commerce law and the Sherman antitrust law rest. The interstate commerce commission law has saved hundreds of millions.

New Hampshire Grange Prizes.

The state grange of New Hampshire offers \$100, to be divided into three prizes, to the three granges that will make the best park of not less than an acre or thin a grove of not less than two acres. It also offers an unabridged dictionary to each Pomona district for the best essay read at a Pomona meeting and a cabinet desk to the subordinate grange in each deputy district that shall excel in certain prescribed literary work during the year.

Ansterlitz grange, Columbia county, N. Y., has 104 members, and not one is in arrears for dues.

The grange picnic season is in view again.

Milk Used in New York.

Receipts of milk at New York for February, 1904, compared with February, 1903, are: For 1904, 8,406,810 gallons; 1903, 7,672,470 gallons; of cream and condensed milk for 1904, 829,400; 1903, 201,250 gallons. The figures show an increase of milk of over 10 per cent and of cream over 12 per cent. Average price 1904, 8 cents per quart; 1903, 7 1/2 cents.

HEARTS COURAGEOUS.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

But 'tis truly a desperate encounter to cause such a pretty interest from Mistress Tilton. And what fight they over, pray? I warrant me they have seen your eyes—eh?"

"At the King's Arms tonight," she said, flushing, "an affront was offered to a gentleman who was absent."

"Who was this gentleman?"

"Colonel Washington."

"The Mount Vernon farmer whom the rebels bespeak to drill their hands. Humph! And whose was the affront, eh?"

"Your excellency's aid, Captain Foy." The governor slapped the table, highly amused.

"'Twas Foy? 'Od's fish, but he has a high stomach. He carries a pretty point, though, and has used it too. He can take care of himself. And why think you I should trouble myself over such playful bloodletting, mistress? Soldiering makes one not so squeamish. Health, but I have had affairs in my day. When I was a braw young blade—aye, and there were pretty eyes went red then, too," he added, with a boisterous laugh.

Anne's fingers quivered with resentment, and storm came to her eyes. "Your excellency," she cried, "the thing was but a trick to wound and flout a loyal hearted gentleman!"

"Ah, indeed! And who this time?"

"My Lord Fairfax."

The earl chuckled in his chair. "So the baron took up for his farmer friend, eh?" he asked, shaking his sides. "I scarce assume that Foy is going to fight the old man."

Anne had drawn herself up, her face pale with this added humiliation. She replied with dignity:

"No, your excellency. The affront was answered by a French gentleman named Armand."

At the name the governor dropped his feet shuffling, and a quick gleam darted across his florid face.

"Armand?" he cried. "The devil, eh? Foy to fight him?" He struck the bell for the orderly as he spoke.

"It shall be stopped," he went on. "An affront to Lord Fairfax, you say—a king's man, aye, and a loyal. Loudon field, is it? Foy shall be disciplined, the rascal! I thank you, mistress, for this information. I shall send at once and put a stop to the meeting."

He was leading her to the door as he spoke, not waiting her thanks, and as she went out she heard him mumbling angry instructions to his orderly.

Before she had gone from view of the fort gate four mounted men poured out and clattered down the highroad at a planter's pace.

Later, in her own chamber, Anne opened her window and, leaning far out on the ledge, gazed into the night.

"Like little stars," she murmured, "wandering in the blue." Then, after a pause, "A little nearer, a little closer than all else besides."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Trees and Rainfall.

Some persons ask if trees affect rainfall. That question is one on which foresters differ, but the large majority are satisfied they do induce rainfall. Vonmure, Scheuch and many others are emphatic in the claim that forests induce rainfall. It is certain they retain humidity to a great extent, and that alone would affect the rainfall; but the point on which all agree is the value of forests for the conservation of water, preventing floods or drought, distributing the water evenly the whole year. It is a matter of history in foreign countries that when forests have been destroyed the rainfall has been greatly lessened and more spasmodic.—T. P. Lukens in Maxwell's Talisman.

Foliage and Colors.

The colorings of variegated foliage plants cannot be intensified by the use of colored glass. A curious Belgian horticulturist, after a long series of experiments, concludes that brilliant light favors high coloration of foliage. Trees and shrubs with golden leaves, when poorly illuminated—that is, through either blue or red glass—became green or in some cases blanch. In no case did the colored glass have a beneficial effect, most plants after a month's exposure putting forth smaller leaves, less vivid in coloring. In some cases a very apparent stunting of the plant's growth was observable.

USES FOR LEMONS.

Two or three slices of lemon in a cup of strong tea will cure a nervous headache.

Lemon juice (outward application) will allay the irritation caused by the bites of insects.

A teaspoonful of lemon juice in a small cup of black coffee will relieve bilious headache.

A dash of lemon in plain water is an excellent tooth wash. It not only removes tartar, but sweetens the breath.

Lemon juice is better than any drug or complexion powder for giving permanent clearness and beauty to the skin.

The juice of a lemon taken in hot water on awakening in the morning is an excellent liver corrective and for stout women is better than any anti-fat medicine ever invented.—Philadelphia Record.

Dangerous Admissions.

It is dangerous to make a confession unless one really means it, and we may add that it is sometimes dangerous to take a confession as honestly meant.

A husband and wife between whom a little unpleasant passage had occurred had made the matter up, and the wife said, as if to clear her conscience:

"Oh, well, I suppose that I have my faults."

"Yes, my dear," said the husband.

"What?"

"I simply said 'Yes.'"

"That I have my faults!" exclaimed the wife indignantly. "What are they, I should like to know?"

"Well, to begin with—"

"No, I don't want to hear!"—London Tit-Bits.

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GENTLEMEN'S

The Mercury.

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Saturday, June 25, 1904.

For the first time in fifty years Newport has not been represented in the Republican National Convention.

Gen. C. R. Brayton has been re-elected a member of the Republican National Committee from Rhode Island.

This has been a busy week in the schools and there is abroad today a big sigh of relief from both the teachers and pupils.

Secretary Cortelyou has been made the chairman of the Republican National Committee and will resign from the Cabinet July 1st.

Kansas has sent out a request for 21,000 harvest hands immediately. The Populist-Democratic ticket won't stand much show in that State this year.

Those who fail to register now will be sorry next November. Everybody wants to vote in a Presidential election. A word to the wise ought to be sufficient.

The G. A. R. encampment takes place in Boston this year from Aug. 15th to 20th. Among the attractions will be Farragut's old flag ship, the Hartford, and a flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers.

The World says that the President has come to an understanding with the coal business and the Wall street magnates so that they will not only not oppose, but will aid his re-election. Perhaps he has, but the fact is the World doesn't know it any more than we do.

Reports which have been received from the west during the past three weeks have been very gratifying to the leading railroad interests of the country. Unless weather from now on is unfavorable, there is reason to believe that the largest corn crop ever grown in this country will be gathered this fall.

The new Newport and Providence street railway line will open up a new route of travel for Newport people which will be appreciated. It will also give the people of Bristol and Newport a chance to get acquainted with one another. Bristol will be a good outing town for Newporters this summer. She has what Newport lacks, good hotel accommodations.

The conservative Democracy throughout the East are hoping that the conservative element will dominate at St. Louis. They say that "the national election this year is likely to prove less of a deterring factor on general business and financial operations than any national election for a number of years." It is singular how even the Democrats acknowledge that their issues in the former campaigns have been detrimental to the financial interests of the country.

The Republican National Convention has done the work mapped out for it and adjourned. That it has done its work well goes without saying. It has nominated men for President and Vice President that the people selected many months ago. It made both nominations without a dissenting vote and it has put them on a platform that will bear the keenest scrutiny and which has no weak spots in its make-up. With Roosevelt and Fairbanks as the leaders and the platform for sound money, the protection of the American laborer and the upbuilding of American industries, there ought to be no question as to the success of the ticket in November. The enthusiasm when President Roosevelt's name was mentioned was tremendous.

A Strong Document.

The Republican National Platform adopted at Chicago Wednesday without a dissenting vote is a remarkably strong document. It was drawn by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and has the thorough approval of President Roosevelt. Some of its salient points are:

"Fifty years ago the Republican party came into existence, dedicated among other purposes to the great task of arresting the extension of human slavery. In 1860 it elected its first President. During 24 of the 44 years which have elapsed since the election of Lincoln, the Republican party has held complete control of the government. For 19 more of the 44 years it has held party control through the possession of one or two branches of the government, while the Democratic party during the same period has had complete control of only two years.

This long tenure of power by the Republican party is not due to chance. It is a demonstration that the Republican party has commanded the confidence of the American people for nearly two generations to a degree never equaled in our history, and has displayed a high capacity for rule and government which has been made even more conspicuous by the incapacity and infirmity of purpose shown by its opponents.

The Republican party entered upon its present period of complete supremacy in 1897. We have every right to congratulate ourselves upon the work since then accomplished, for it has added lustre even to the traditions of the party which carried the government through the storms of civil war. We then found the country after four years of Democratic rule in evil

plight, oppressed with misfortune and doubt of the future. Public credit had been lowered, the revenues were declining, the debt was growing, the administration's attitude toward Spain was feeble and mortifying. The standard of values was threatened and uncertain, labor was unemployed, business was sunk in the depression which had succeeded the panic of 1893, hope was faint and confidence was gone.

We favor the peaceful settlement of international differences by arbitration. We commend the vigorous efforts made by the administration to protect American citizens in foreign lands and pledge ourselves to insist upon just and equal protection of all our citizens abroad. It is the unquestioned duty of the Government to procure for all our citizens, without distinction, the rights of travel and sojourn in friendly countries, and we declare ourselves in favor of all efforts tending to that end.

Combinations of capital and labor are the results of the economic movement of the age, but neither must be permitted to infringe upon the rights and interests of the people. Such combinations when lawfully formed for lawful purposes are alike entitled to the protection of the laws; but both are subject to the laws and neither can be permitted to break them.

Under President Roosevelt's guidance we find ourselves at peace with all the world and never were more respected or our wishes more regarded by foreign nations.

Pre-eminently successful in regard to our foreign relations he has been equally fortunate in dealing with domestic questions. The country has known that the public credit and the national currency were absolutely safe in the hands of his administration. In the enforcement of the laws he has shown not only courage but the wisdom which understands that to permit laws to be violated or disregarded opens the door to anarchy, while the just enforcement of the laws is the soundest conservatism. He has held firmly to the fundamental American doctrine that all men must obey the law, that there must be no distinction between rich and poor, between strong and weak, but that justice and equal protection under the law must be secured to every citizen without regard to race, creed or condition.

His administration has been throughout vigorous and honorable, high-minded and patriotic. We commend it without reservation to the considerate judgment of the American people.

Laws enacted by the Republican party which the Democratic party failed to enforce and which were intended for the protection of the public against the unjust discrimination or the illegal encroachment of vast aggregations of capital have been fearlessly enforced by a Republican President and new laws ensuring reasonable publicity as to the operations of great corporations and providing additional remedies for the prevention of discrimination in freight rates have been passed by a Republican Congress.

We insist upon the maintenance of the principle of protection and the rates of duty should be readjusted on it when conditions have so changed that the public interest demands their alteration, but this work cannot safely be committed to any other hands than those of the Republican party.

The Yearly Meeting of the Friends is being held in Providence this year, the first time in its history. The yearly meeting was held continuously in Newport for 200 years or more until 1876, the only exception being during the Revolution, when the British held Newport. Then they met at Smithfield, in northern Rhode Island. Since 1876 the meeting has been held alternately at Newport and at Portland, Me., until this year.

Great men have sometimes disagreeable honors thrust upon them. A few days ago Mr. H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil fame was sued for fifty millions of dollars, and now Senator Platt of New York has a suit on hand for the paltry sum of three millions to pay for trees that somebody stole from land that was claimed by somebody else.

The Western crop reports grow better each week. If nothing new sets in this will be the banner year for the principal cereals.

Portsmouth.

Mr. Albert Lawrence, living near Quaker Hill, lost three valuable cows Tuesday morning, during the heavy thunder shower which struck about 3.30. They were found dead lying close together.

Mr. Walter Soule of the West side had a somewhat peculiar experience the last of last week. While driving home late in the evening he was run into by some unknown person, shafts broken also a wheel, and his horse clearing himself, ran away. All efforts to find him that night were unavailing. The following day toward night it was learned that he was at Mr. J. William Peckham's, on Green End avenue, a distance of five miles from home. During the wanderings of the horse his breastplate was lost. He had on the remainder of the harness and was in good condition.

Although the summer home of Mrs. Breckhead near Sandy Point is not yet fully completed the family are extremely anxious to get in, having already moved in somewhat and are still settling up their personal effects as rapidly as the work will permit.

At the meeting of Portsmouth Grange of last week Children's Night was celebrated in a most enjoyable way. An interesting programme of music and readings was given by the fifty children present, after which refreshments were served and dancing was enjoyed until a late hour.

At the Friends' Church Sunday, there was an observance of Children's Day, by a most creditable concert which was given in the evening by the children, thirty in number, who marched in and sat on the platform amid a profusion of flowers. The exercises comprised Scriptural readings and prayer, followed by songs appropriate to the season and by many pleasing recitations. The platform was transformed into a bower of beauty by ferns, laurel and flowers while the galleries and walls were effectively decorated with oak leaves.

The meeting held by the Oliphant club on Friday last proved an ideal one for the picnic which was held on the grounds of Mr. and Mrs. Constant W. Chase. The literary programme was of unusual excellence, being a partial observance of Bunker Hill day. Refreshments were served on the lawn. This closes the meetings for the summer season.

Wedding Bells.

Futures-Tanner.

A pretty home wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Tanner, on Rhode Island avenue, when their daughter, Miss Margaret Whitman Tanner, was married to Mr. Francis Neil Fullerton, in the presence of a large gathering of relatives and friends. Rev. Edward A. Johnson, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church, officiated.

The bride entered the parlor resting on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She wore a dress of white crepe de chine over white silk, with chiffon trimmings and wore a tulle veil. Her bouquet was of bride roses.

Miss Maude Borden, niece of the groom, and Master Thomas Tanner, nephew of the bride, acted as flower attendants, while Miss Lillian Tew of this city and Miss Laurean Wilson of Fall River were the bridesmaids. They wore dresses of white and yellow with bouquets to match.

Mr. Robert G. Biesel performed the duties of best man and the ushers were J. Frank Albino, Benjamin Tanner and W. Perry Bradley. Mrs. Benjamin F. Downing, Jr., played the Lobeau Wedding March at the approach of the bride party, and at the conclusion of the ceremony the Strollers orchestra played the Mendelssohn March.

The house was prettily decorated for the occasion with palms and cut flowers. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful gifts which were displayed in an adjoining room. Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton started for the Mountains for a wedding trip.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

William E. Brightman has sold to Charles H. C. Stewart, a lot of land, bounded northerly on Russell avenue 40 feet; easterly on land of grantors 82 feet; southerly on land of Eliza H. Greene 40 feet; westerly on land of grantors 82 feet, and is known as lot 4 on Malbone avenue Park Plat.

William E. Brightman has leased to Madam Calder of Providence R. I. for Henry D. DeBols his office building 384 Thames street.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented on yearly lease to F. M. Greenlaw, of the Coles Scientific School, Miss Belle M. Randolph's house at No. 454 Broadway.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold through Clarence H. Wrightington, a lot of land fronting on Old Fort Road and containing 5,652 square feet to Marie C. Foreman.

William E. Brightman and George Russell have sold to Jacob Hansen, a lot of land bounded northerly, 40 feet, on Russell avenue; easterly, 82 feet, on land of Charles H. C. Stewart; southerly, 40 feet, on land of Eliza H. Greene, and westerly, 82 feet, on land of the grantors, known as lot 3 on the Malbone avenue Park Plat.

Simeon Hazard has rented to William Shattuck his lower tenement, 31 Walnut street.

Simeon Hazard has rented his upper tenement, 31 Walnut street, to P. H. Coffey.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented through H. L. Dyer agent for the Engle, properties the so called Engle cottage No. 13 Kay street, furnished, to James C. Weatz of New York for the summer season.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the summer, to J. C. Hartzel of New York, Mr. Greenlaw's furnished cottage at 454 Broadway.

William E. Brightman and George Russell have sold to Andrew Christensen and wife a lot of land bounded northerly, on land of Home for Friendless Children two hundred feet (200); easterly, on land of Home for Friendless Children one hundred thirty-two and five-tenths feet (132.5); southerly, on Russell avenue two hundred feet (200); and westerly, on land of Berry heirs, one hundred twenty-six and three-tenths feet (126.3), known as lots No. 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26, Malbone Road Park.

William E. Brightman and George Russell have sold to Lauritz Juliusen and Mette Marie Juliusen a lot of land bounded northerly, on Russell avenue forty feet (40); easterly on other land of these grantors ninety-four and thirty-five hundredths feet (94.35); southerly, on land of Eliza H. Greene forty and five hundredths feet (40.05); westerly, on other land of these grantors ninety-two and six-tenths hundredths feet (92.65) known as lot No. 19 Malbone Road Park.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the summer season on Jamestown, the furnished cottage at corner of Green Lane and Union street, for A. R. Corey's estate to J. Martin Barney of California.

Weather Bulletin.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent June 27 to July 1, warm wave June 28 to 30, cool wave June 29 to July 3. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about July 2, cross west of Rockies by close of 3, great central valleys 4 to 6, eastern states 7. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about July 2, great central valleys 4, eastern states 6. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about July 5, great central valleys July 7, eastern states 9.

This disturbance will belong to a great fall in, and an average of cool, temperatures, preceded by a hot wave, followed by a cool wave of very low temperatures and accompanied by severe wind, hail, thunder and rain storms of small extent but in many places.

The storms will be at their greatest intensity west of the Mississippi with in 24 hours of 8 p.m. of July 3, particularly in western Canada, on Pacific slope, Pacific coast and in Missouri valley.

These will not be the great storms of the summer; they will come later, beginning within 2 days of August 11.

July temperatures are expected to average about normal, except in the upper Mississippi and Missouri valley and western Canada where they will average above normal. Rainfall is expected to be above normal in western Canada, the Ohio valley and northern parts of northeastern states. Elsewhere rains and drouth in spots of too limited extent to designate here.

Hot waves will cross continent not far from July 1, 18, 25; cool waves not far from July 7, 19, 30. Most severe storms near July 8, 18, 30; heaviest rains of small extent near July 5, 17, 20.

Sleep and rest abundantly. Sleep is nature's benediction.

Middletown.

COURT OF PROBATE.—At the regular monthly session of the Court of Probate held on Monday the following estates were passed upon:

Estate of Harry Lewis Peckham. The second and final account of George William Sherman, Administrator, was examined, allowed and ordered recorded.

Estate of Mary A. Barker. Clarke T. Barker was appointed Administrator and required to give bond in the sum of \$2000.00, with Dorcas E. Barker and Mumford P. Barker as sureties. Joshua Coggeshall, Daniel M. Chase and John H. Spooner were appointed Appraisers.

Estate of Jose Gracia deSima. The first and final account of Henry C. Sherman, Administrator, was referred to the third Monday in July and notice ordered thereon.

Estate of William H. Bliss. Charles H. Ward, the Administrator presents his final account, showing distribution to creditors, as ordered by the Court, which is continued and notice of its pendency ordered to be given.

IN TOWN COUNCIL.—Arnold B. Smith presented three statements of appraisal of damages done to his fowls by dogs on three separate days in June, and amounting to \$31.20. The appraisals were allowed and he was granted an order on the dog fund for the amount thereof.

Accounts for material furnished and work done on the highways were allowed and ordered paid as follows:

W. Clarence and J. Overton Peckham contract price for applying upwards of 318 tons of crushed stone to Second and First Beach avenues, \$817.83; Peckham Brothers, for crushed stone furnished James H. Barker, Surveyor of Road District No. 3, \$230.74; same for stone furnished Charles A. Peckham, Surveyor of Road District, No. 4, \$225.39; John H. Spooner for highway work in District No. 1, \$114.35; James H. Barker for highway work in District No. 3, \$247.30.

A petition was presented by W. E. King and T. B. Floyd for a franchise for constructing and maintaining gas works and pipes, and for distributing gas through the highways of the town, to supply light and fuel to the inhabitants. This was referred to the next meeting of the Council in July.

The following jurors were drawn for the judicial year which runs from the third Monday of July next.

Grand, William J. Peckham, Howard R. Peckham, Benjamin W. H. Peckham, Melville Bull, William R. Hunter, Harvey F. Copeland, Edward M. Petzka, Joseph E. Kline. Petit, George Peabody, Isaac T. Smith, John L. Simmons, Frank J. Vargas, Charles A. Albino, William G. Brown, Frederic B. Spooner, William M. Spooner, Charles H. Carr, Robert Patterson, Clark T. Barker, Robert E. Grinnell, Nathan R. Brown, Philip A. Brown, Lionel H. Peabody, John Nicholson.

Children's Day was observed at the Methodist Episcopal Church by a very interesting concert in the evening, which was given by the members of the Sunday School, assisted by the teachers and by the church choir, who presented special and appropriate music. The exercises comprised: "The Children's Welcome," by six little girls, with baskets of flowers, who scattered the flowers as they spoke, and a short address of welcome by the pastor, the Rev. S. F. Johnson, who explained that the offering from "Children's Day" was the means of helping the poor children in cities to get an education. The exercises further comprised many songs of summer, responsive Scriptural readings, recitations and duets.

Two numbers on the programme were especially worthy of mention: "The Little White Lamb," a partial pantomime which was introduced by the song "Safe Within the Fold," by Mrs. Ida Brown, during which a shepherd leaning upon his crook, came slowly down the aisle and passing to a large gate, near the platform, opened it allowing seven small children to enter; the eighth child turned and ran up the mountain to the top. She was at last reclaimed by the shepherd who carried her back to the fold; the story meanwhile was being recited by Miss Lizzie Peckham. Two of the little tots (who were but four years old) then sang the duet, "The Shepherd's Voice," being the little misses, Iva Peckham, daughter of Mr. William J. Peckham, and Rowena Ward, daughter of Mr. George Ward.

The "Flower Lesson" was also especially pleasing, being a dumb-bell exercise by eight girls, representing the swaying of the flowers (the dumb-bells were made entirely of daisies). Thirty-seven children, ranging in ages from 4 to 17, participated in making the concert the fine success that it was, and too much cannot be said in praise of the children, and of Miss Grace C. Ward, their efficient teacher, who for the past month has had the affair in charge. She was ably assisted by Miss Sadie Ward and Miss Ida B. Brown. The floral decorations were in charge of Mrs. Arthur Chase and were very artistic, particularly the gate and the mountain with its trees. There was a very large attendance.

St. George's school closed Thursday for its summer vacation. The Rev. John B. Diman, head master, will spend his vacation abroad sailing July 2d.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark have arrived at "Gray Crag" for the summer.

Newport County Pomona Grange No. 4, Patrons of Husbandry, held its regular meeting Tuesday by an all day session with the members of Aquidneck Grange at the town hall, Worthy Master W. H. Potter of Tiverton, in charge. After the regular business meeting had been held an adjournment was made at noon for lunch, after which a varied programme of music and readings was given in charge of Worthy Lecturer, Mrs. J. Oscar Peckham. Two very fine papers, written and read by Mr. Charles Ward were listened to with close attention. They were entitled "The Business side of Farm Life" and "How agriculture can be improved in Rhode Island." The Hon. Nathaniel Peckham gave an interesting account of the difference in and the difficulty of early farming life compared with the advancement in farm machinery of today, stating that he could remember the first cultivator which was brought to New England 50 years ago. Up until 1850 he also said that all hay was cut by a scythe and that one crop on a piece of land was all that could be expected, where now five crops have been raised on the same land. Remarks were also made by Mrs. Wilcox, Master of Nonquit Grange, Tiverton, Past-masters Walter Sherman of Newport and Charles Potter of Tiverton, and I. Lincoln Sherman, of

a member of the State Board of Agriculture of Rhode Island. There was much discussion in regard to Field day but it was not fully decided where it may be held. Mr. Kenyon Butterfield, president of Kingston College, is very desirous of having it at the College. It was voted to omit the next regular meeting in favor of Field Day, the Grange holding its next meeting in October with Little Compton Grangers.

Jamestown.

Miss Louise M. Franch has opened her store in the Hotel Thorndike for the summer.

At the meeting of the Maine Historical Society on Tuesday, Mr. James P. Baxter of Portland was elected President, Professor Henry L. Chapman of Brunswick Vice President, and Mr. F. H. Jordan of Portland Treasurer.

The principal gardeners of Newport went to Kingston yesterday where they were entertained by the State Agricultural College. They went via the Wickford line.

The steamer General is back on the Wickford route looking better than ever. The General is a popular boat.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JUNE 1904.		STANDARD TIME.		MOON.		High Water.	
Day.	Week.	Time.	Day.	Time.	Day.	Time.	Day.
25 Sat.	1	4:29	7:35	2	5:24	8:24	5:42
26 Sun.	2	4:30	7:36	3	5:25	8:25	5:43
27 Mon.	3	4:31	7:37	4	5:26	8:26	5:44
28 Tue.	4	4:32	7:38	5	5:27	8:27	5:45
29 Wed.	5	4:33	7:39	6	5:28	8:28	5:46
30 Thurs.	6	4:34	7:40	7	5:29	8:29	5:47
1 Fri.	7	4:35	7:41	8	5:30	8:30	5:48

Last Quarter 8th day, 10.55 a.m., morning.

New Moon, 12th day, 10.10 a.m., evening.

First Quarter, 20th day, 10.15 a.m., morning.

Full Moon, 27th day, 10.22 a.m., evening.

Wyoming-Colorado Oil Compa'y.

We have a very limited amount of stock at the rate figure which must be taken soon or the opportunity will be lost. We are now drilling well No. 2, on our Crawford holdings, and was down Monday some 170 feet and probably drill night and day until it is finished and expect to get oil in 100 feet, as in our other well when our stock will be probably taken off the market.

Office of the Secretary.

SIMEON HAZARD,

40 BROADWAY.

A Farm of 24 Acres For Sale at \$2400.

I have for sale a good farm of 24 acres of land, with good 6-room cottage, etc., for \$2400. This farm is situated on Conanicut Island, a short distance from Jamestown. This place would make an excellent chicken and poultry farm. Call upon, or write to:

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Offices—132 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, and Narragansett Avenue, Jamestown.

Marriages.

At Holy Trinity Memorial Chapel, Philadelphia, Saturday, June 19, 1904, by Rev. R. Marshall Harrison, D. D., Frederick C. Brewster, Jr., and Eleanor Cleland, daughter of the late Aaron Thompson, Esq., in this city, May 19, at St. Joseph's Church, by Rev. Father Deady, John Murray and Julia Noonan.

Deaths.

June 19, Harold Mason, infant son of Harold M. and Sarah C. Sherman.

June 19, 2nd inst., Abner P. Lawton, in his 82nd year.

In Middletown, 20th inst., Sarah R., widow of Charles H. Hazard, aged 78 years.

In Boston, 21st inst., Grace Gardiner, wife of Benjamin Adolphus Gardiner and daughter of the late Robinson Potter and Martha Bailey Gardiner of this city.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., 10th inst., Henry H. Walker.

In Providence, 22d inst., at the Home for Aged Women, Mary Elizabeth, widow of Charles A. Peckham, formerly of this city, in her 74th year.

In Tiverton, 18th inst., Catherine A., wife of Thomas Eagan.

In Jamestown, 19th inst., Mary E., widow of William White.

In Providence, 21st inst., Ellen Smith, widow of Orin A. Read, aged 89; 19th inst., Sarah Carpenter, widow of David O. Anthony, aged 78; 18th inst., Cora B. Read, widow of Edwin L. Johnson, aged 78; 15th inst., Mary S., widow of Captain James T. Kenney, aged 83.

Your House May Burn,

When there seems to be the least reason to

anticipate danger, it is the least reason to

ought to worry you enough to interest

you in seeing us about an insurance policy.

We have a large list of strong Fire Insurance Companies and can quote you the lowest possible rate.

Call, write or phone.

C. H. Wrightington,

14 BROADWAY, NEAR CITY HALL.

CARTER'S

LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

It cures all liver troubles.

It cures all liver troubles.

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The people of the country have been for many years under the influence of a great and powerful party, the Democratic party, which has been the dominant power in the country for many years. This party has been the cause of many of the evils which have befallen the country, and it is now the duty of the people to rise up and overthrow it. The Democratic party has been the cause of the corruption of the government, the oppression of the poor, and the degradation of the race. It has been the cause of the loss of our liberties, and the destruction of our country. It is now the duty of the people to rise up and overthrow it, and to establish a new government, one which will be true to the principles of justice and liberty.

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THE PLATFORM

Review of What Has Been Done and a Renewal of Pledges

From the standpoint of political importance the adoption of the party platform was the event of the day. It contained declarations of party policy that are to form the basis of much of the strategy in the coming campaign. But the permanent chairman's personality almost overshadowed the platform.

The platform states that during 24 of the 40 years which have elapsed since the election of Lincoln the Republican party has held complete control of the government, entering upon its present period of complete supremacy in 1897. It reviews what it has accomplished since that time and continues:

In this record of achievement during the past eight years may be read the pledges which the Republican party has fulfilled. We promise to continue these pledges and we declare our constant adherence to the following principles:

Protection which guards and develops our industrial policy of the Republican party. The measure of protection should always at least equal the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad. We insist upon the maintenance of the principles of protection and therefore rates of duty should be readjusted only when conditions have so changed that the public interest demands their alteration, but this work should safely be committed to any other hands than those of the Republican party. To entrust it to the Democratic party is to invite disaster. Whether in 1892, the Democratic party declared the protective tariff unconstitutional, or whether it demands tariff reform or tariff revision, its real object is always the destruction of the protective system, the lowering of the tariff, the purpose is ever the same. A Democratic tariff has always been followed by business adversity; a Republican tariff by business prosperity. The Republican Congress and a Republican President this great question can be safely entrusted. When the only free trade country in the world, the United States, returns to protection the chief protective country should not falter in maintaining it.

We have extended widely our foreign markets, and we believe in the adoption of all practicable methods for their further extension, including commercial reciprocity wherever reciprocal arrangements can be effected consistent with the principles of protection and without injury to American agriculture, American labor or any American industry.

We believe it to be the duty of the Republican party to uphold the gold standard and the integrity and value of our national currency. The maintenance of the gold standard, established by the Republican party, cannot safely be committed to the Democratic party, which resisted its adoption and has never given proof since that time of belief in it or fidelity to it.

While every other industry has prospered under the fostering aid of Republican legislation, American commerce and industry have been in competition with the low cost of construction, low wages and heavy subsidies of foreign governments has not for many years received from the government encouragement of any kind. We therefore favor legislation which will encourage and build up the American merchant marine and the coastwise trade, and we will support the construction of the United States government's encouragement of any kind. We therefore favor legislation which will encourage and build up the American merchant marine and the coastwise trade, and we will support the construction of the United States government's encouragement of any kind.

We favor the peaceful settlement of international differences by arbitration.

We commend the vigorous efforts made by the administration to protect American citizens in foreign lands and to secure for ourselves the just and equal protection of all our citizens abroad. It is the unquestioned duty of the government to procure for all our citizens, without distinction, the rights of life and solemn in friendly countries and to declare our selves in favor of all proper efforts tending to that end.

Our great interests and our growing commerce in the Orient and the Pacific and the States of high importance to the United States. We cordially commend the policy pursued in that direction by the administration of President McKinley and President Roosevelt.

We favor such congressional action as shall determine whether by special discriminations the elective franchise in any state has been unlawfully restricted, and if such is the case we demand that representation in congress and in the electoral colleges shall be proportionally reduced as directed by the constitution of the United States.

Contributions of capital and of labor are the results of the economic movement of the age but neither must be permitted to be unfairly monopolized by the interests of the people. Such combinations when lawfully formed for lawful purposes are alike entitled to the protection of the laws, but both are subjects to the laws and neither can be permitted to break them.

McKinley's Worthy Successor

The great statesman and patriotic American, William McKinley, who was re-elected by the Republican party to the Presidency four years ago, was assassinated at the threshold of his second term. The nation mourned his untimely death and did that justice to his great qualities of mind and character which history will commend and repeat.

The American people were fortunate in his successor to whom they turned with a trust and confidence which have been fully justified. President Roosevelt has shown the great responsibility thus sadly forced upon him a clear head, a brave heart, an earnest patriotism, and high ideals of public duty and public service. True to the principles of the Republican party and to the policies which that party had declared, he has also shown himself ready for every emergency and has met new and vital questions with ability and with success.

The confidence of the people in his justice, inspired by his public career enabled him to render personally an instantaneous service to the country by breaking the element of the coal strike which threatened such disastrous results at the opening of winter in 1902.

His foreign policy under his administration has not only been able, vigorous and dignified, but in the highest degree successful. The complicated questions which arose in Venezuela were solved by such a display of the coal strike which threatened such disastrous results at the opening of winter in 1902.

His prompt and vigorous action in Panama which we commend in the high terms, not only secured to us the canal route, but avoided foreign complications which might have been of a very serious character.

He has continued the policy of President McKinley in the Orient and our position in China, signified by our recent commercial treaty with that empire, has never been so high.

He secured the tribunal by which the vexed and perilous question of the Alaskan boundary was finally settled.

Whenever crimes against humanity have been perpetrated which have shocked our people, his protest has been made and our good offices have been tendered to the cause due regard to international obligations.

Under his guidance we and ourselves at peace with all the world and we were more respected or our wishes more regarded by foreign nations.

Premierly successful in regard to our foreign relations he has been equally fortunate in the enforcement of the laws he has shown not only courage but the wisdom which understands that to permit laws to be violated or disregarded opens the door to anarchy, while the just enforcement of the laws is the surest conservation.

He has held firmly to the fundamental American doctrine that all men must obey the law, that there must be no special law for the rich and powerful, and that the law is the same for all.

His administration has been throughout vigorous and honorable, high-minded and patriotic. We commend it without reservation to the considerate judgment of the American people.

Roosevelt Nominated

Chicago, June 23.—Nominating speeches were in order today at the national Republican convention.

Ex-Governor Black of New York, in placing in nomination Mr. Roosevelt, said in part:

There will be no opposition sufficient to raise a conflict. There will be hardly enough for competition. There are no Democratic plans for the conduct of the fall campaign. Their seal is chiefly centered in discussion as to what Theodore Roosevelt would do if he were living. He is not living, and but few of his descendants are among the Democratic remnants of today.

Whatever patriotism of wisdom emanated from that distinguished man is now represented in this convention.

It is sad that for any party when its only means of solving living issues by guessing at the possible attitude of a statesman who is dead. This condition leaves that party always a beginner and makes every question new. The Democratic party has seldom tried a problem on its own account, and when it has its blunders have been its only monuments. Its courage is remembered only in the name of a man whose things are recalled that party may serve as ballast, but it will never steer ship.

In politics, as in other fields, the most impressive arguments spring from contrast. Never has there been a more striking example of unity than is now afforded by this assemblage. You are gathered here not as factions torn by discordant views, but moved by one desire and intent, you have come as the chosen representatives of the most enlightened party of the world. You meet not as strangers, for men are strangers who hold the same beliefs and espouse the same cause. You are gathered here not as factions torn by discordant views, but moved by one desire and intent, you have come as the chosen representatives of the most enlightened party of the world.

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Women's Dep't.

Chicago & North-Western Railway.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. 7. Direct all communications to Miss E. M. TILLEY, 229 New York Historical Rooms, New York, R. I.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1904.

NOTES.

MATTHEW WEST

DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES

WITH

NEW JERSEY PATENTS.

By Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke.

CONTINUED.

March 25, 1701, at a Court of Sessions held at Middletown, N. J., Gov. Col. Andrew Hamilton being present, and Justices, Lewis Morris, Samuel Leonard, Jedidiah Allen and Saml. Dennis. The Court being opened Moses Butterworth, accused of piracy, and confessed that he did sail with Capt. Wm. Kidd in his last voyage, when the court was examining him a company of men, in arms, sent a drummer into Court who beat upon his drum, and the company with their arms and clubs added to the noise of the drum, so that the Court could not examine the prisoner, and two of the rascals Benj. Borden and Richard Borden tried to rescue the prisoner, seizing him round the waist, and they in turn apprehended by the constable, wounded by the drawn swords, succeeded in having the prisoner escape, and the people viz. Capt. Zephie Grover, Richard Borden, Benj. Borden, Obadiah Holmes, Nich. Stephens, George Cooke, Benjamin Cooke, Richard Osborne, Saml. Willett, Joseph West, Garret Bolter, Garret Wall, James Bollen, Saml. Foreman, William Winter, Jonathan Stout, James Stout, William Hendricks, John Bray, William Smith, Gerson Mott, Abner Hewitt, George Allen, John Cox, John Vaughan, Elisha Lawrence, Zebulon Clayton, James Grover, Junr., Richard Davis, Jeremiah Everington, Joseph Ashton with others to the number of 100 did seize the Governor and ye Justices the Kings Attorney General & ye under Sheriff of ye Court and ye Clerk and kept them close prisoners under guard from Tuesday ye 25th of Mo. to the following Saturday and then released them.

Vera Copla. Per me Gav; Drummond Clerk. (From P. R. O. B. T. Properties, Vol. 6, 628).

On Aug. 27, 1700, the grand jury of inquiry for the present service, were these: John Reid, Jeremiah Stillwell, John Slocum, Thomas Hewett, Abiah Edwards, John West, John Leonard, William Hoge, Alexander Adam, Thomas Webley, Patrick Canaan, James Melven, Peter Emley, Samuel Hopemyre, William Lawton.

Ye Justices were: Lewis Morris, President; Samuel Leonard, Jedidiah Allen, Samuel Dennis, Anthony Pintard, of interest to many of Newport at date.

Matthew Allen, uncle of Jedidiah, first of Sandwich, Mass., md. June 5, 1667, Sarah Kirby, and left Sandwich for Dartmouth and had; Dorothy b. 1669, Miriam b. 1661, Deborah b. 1663, Mary b. 1668, Abigail b. 1671, Matthew b. 1677 all cousins to children of Jedidiah Allen, whose other set of cousins were children of George, brother of Jedidiah, George marrying Hannah and had: Caleb b. 1648, Judith b. 1650, Ephraim b. 1652, Eliza b. 1654, and by a second wife Sarah; Matthew b. June 16, 1657, twins, John & James b. Aug. 5, 1658, Lydia b. 1660, Daniel b. 1663, Hannah b. 1666, Elzer b. 1668, George b. 1672. Among the eleven male members of the Puritan Church at Sandwich, Mass., in 1644, were George Allen, Ralph Allen, Peter Gaunt and Richard Kirby, June 2, 1680, Mr. Judeth Allen and Mr. John Hanes Deputies for Shrewsbury.

13. Bartholomew West Feb. 28, 1676, had 20 pounds left him by will of his grandfather William Almy, to be paid him, by the executors when Bartholomew was 21 years of age.

14. John West d. 1728; md. 10; 15; 1694, Jane (Wing), dau. Joseph and Jerusha (Mayhew) Wing. Jerusha Mayhew, mother of Jane md. (2) Thomas Eaton, who came from Goodbury, Co. Kent, Eng. and landed in R. I., and after marrying widow Jerusha went to Monmouth Co. New Jersey having Mch. 25, 1687, a warrant for 100a. being of Shrewsbury, at Passaconaquia, east Jedidiah Allen, west Francis Borden, north Burlington Path.

Nov. 11, 1688, Thomas Eaton made his will, then of Shrewsbury, mentions his wife Jerusha, an expected child, son-in-law Joseph Wing, friend John Dennis, son of Robert Dennis of Portsmouth, R. I., mother Mary Carrieway living at Goodbury, Kent Co. Eng. Wife executrix, Witnesses Judah Allen, Thomas Hillborne, Samuel Dennis. Proved Dec. 13, 1688. (East Jersey Deeds, Liber D. p. 15).

Thomas settled on a stream that passes through Eatontown, on which he built a saw mill. He died in Shrewsbury, 23; 9; 1689, just 8 months after birth of her child, she named John Eaton, he married Joanna Wardell, a sister to Margaret, above said, and also a dau. of Eliakim and Lydia (Perkins) Wardell. John had his fathers mill property left him, and it was not till April 26, 1716, he sold it to Gabriel Stelle. The Quaker records of Shrewsbury say John Eaton departed this life 1st day 2nd mo. 1750. Elected to the Assembly 1727 to 1749.

May 1, 1688. Patent to John West of Shrewsbury in right of William West (his brother) for 50 a. in Monmouth Co., south Shirk River, east Nicholas Brown, west and north unsurveyed lands.

John West witnessed will of Thomas Vices of Shrewsbury made Jan. 21, 1695-6, with Nicholas Brown and Samuel Dennis.

John and William West, brothers, had a lot on Shark River in 1695. John West made his will March 4, 1728; mentions brother William West, eldest son Bartholomew West, second son Joseph West, third son John West, fourth son Stephen West, youngest son Matthew West, eldest daughter Joan, wife of William Corlies, second daughter Catherine West, third daughter Jedidiah West, fourth daughter Audrey

West, fifth daughter, Lavinia West, youngest daughter Jane West, good friend George Williams. Appoints brothers William West and Bartholomew West and George Williams executors. Witnesses, Preserve Lippincott, Daniel Lippincott, George Thonborough (Liber B. p. 251, Trenton Will).

To know why George Williams was mentioned in above will and made an executor can be learned from those who witnessed his marriage to Johanna Bills (dau. Thomas and Johanna Bills, bought lands in Monmouth 1697; both at Shrewsbury. Fifth day of the week, at Quaker Meeting House at Shrewsbury, 27th of 11th mo. 1708. Those who signed certificate of this marriage were:

Right hand column:—George Williams, Joanna Williams, John Williams (md. Sarah Lippincott 2; 3; 1709), John Williams, Jr., George Allen, Thomas Bills, Jr. (brother of wife), John Scott (d. at Gravesend 9; 11; 1678, son Wm. Scott & wife Abigail Warner, widow with ch. Mary and Ralph Warner).

Right hand column:—Mary Scott, Sarah Williams, Elizabeth Lippincott, Ruth Lippincott, Meribah Lippincott (Allen), Remembrance Lippincott (father of Elizabeth, Ruth, William), (Meribah Allen dau. Jedidiah b. in Shrewsbury 1688).

Left hand column:—William Lippincott, Edward Hartman, Ubbiah Edwards for Abiah William Corlies, Isaac Hance, Silas Cook, Elizabeth Dennis, Naomi Edwards (sister of Ubbiah), Mary Corlies, Rachel White.

Children of George and Johanna (Bills) Williams b. Shrewsbury, and found on its records, were:

a. Otadiah Williams, b. 14; 1; 1710.

b. Hezekiah Williams, b. 16; 2; 1718, d. 2d. mo. 1718.

c. George Williams, b. 9; 1; 1714.

d. Hezekiah Williams b. 8; 12; 1716.

e. John Williams, b. 20; 1; 1719.

f. Experience Williams, b. 12; 2; 1721.

George Williams md. (2) 9; 12; 1730, Mary (Abbott) Ellis, who d. 1739; he md. (3) 11; 25; 1742 Lydia Hewitt.

Another son of George and Johanna (Bills) Williams was:

g. Elihu Williams, b. 3; 3; 1726, d. 6; 1; 1784, md. 4; 27; 1750, Ann Wady, dau. Humphrey Wady. Ann d. 8; 4; 1784.

The brothers and sisters of George (2) Williams were: Experience, John, Constance, Daniel, Hannah, Judah, Elizabeth, Lidi, Margaret whose parents were: John Williams, who died 12; 22; 1719, made his will 6; 2; 1717; proved March 21, 1719, to be found in Trenton, Liber A. p. 160 John Williams md. Elizabeth, who died 12; 14; 1708, perhaps dau. of Jedidiah Allen and his wife Elizabeth (Howland) dan. Henry Howland, they have a dau. Elizabeth Allen b. 17; 8; 1672, and she has a sister Experience, and her cousin Nathaniel has a son George.

QUERIES.

4859. BARKER—To what family of Barkers did Gideon who married Elizabeth Croade, at Newport, R. I., Oct. 25, 1781, belong? Who was Elizabeth Croade?—G. L.

4860. SKIFF—Who was Nathan Skiff, who was a witness to a deed, in Coventry, Conn., 1739? Would like any information in regard to him and his ancestry.—B. S. S.

4861. MOULTON—Would like the ancestry of Michael Moulton, of Newport, R. I. He followed the sea, and did splendid service in the War of the Revolution. In January, 1778, he was a Lieutenant on the Sloop Providence, Capt. John Peck Rathbone, and assisted in taking Fort Nassau, New Providence. He was born 1757, and died, 1820; married Dorothy Brown, daughter of Ezek. Jr., and Rachel (Cole) Brown, of Swansea, Mass.—J. E. C.

4862. KNAPP—Nicholas Knapp came from England to America in 1630, and settled in Watertown, Mass., whence he removed to Stamford, Conn., in 1648. His first wife was Eleanor, probably married in England. Would like to learn her parentage, if possible. She died June 16, 1658, and he married (2) Unica, widow of Peter Brown, of Stamford, Conn., Jan. 9, 1659. Their children were:

1. Jonathan, born and died 1681.

2. Timothy, born Dec. 24, 1682, settled at Rye, N. Y.

3. Joshua, born June 5, 1685, settled at Greenwich, Conn.

4. Caleb, born Jan. 20, 1687, settled at Stamford, Conn.

5. Sarah, born Jan. 5, 1689, married John Distrow.

6. Ruth, born Jan. 5, 1641, married Joseph Ferris.

7. Hannah, born March 5, 1642.

8. Moses, born 1655, settled at Peekskill, N. Y.

9. Lydia, born —, married Thomas Penoyer.

Can any one supply missing dates, and add anything to the information concerning these children of Nicholas Knapp?—C. F. C.

4863. COLE—Can some one give me the parentage of the following Coles? Ichabod Cole, born 1757, married Anna Holmes, of Saybrook, Conn.

Robert Cole, born 1758, married Sarah Cook, of Willington, Vt.

Jesse Cole, born about 1760.

Henry Cole, born 1745.

Giles Cole, died 1776.

Joseph Cole, born November 23, 1779 died 1861.

Simon Cole, born 1747, married Hannah Clark, and died 1824, at Colchester, Conn.

Silas Cole, born about 1790, married Sarah Tyron, in Haddam, Conn., 1836.—W. C.

4864. THORNTON—Would like to learn the first name of the brother of Matthew Thornton, signer of the Dec. of Ind. This brother married Reifelder, who lived at Salus Grove, Northumberland Co., Penn. Also the war record of this brother.—M. A. S. P.

4865. EYRE—Ancestry and dates of birth and death of Capt. Richard Eyre who commanded the armed schooner Delaware during the Rev. War desired.—E. M. DeA.

4866. STEWART—Also ancestry of Andrew Stewart, supposed to have lived at West Hanover, Dauphin Co., Penn.—E. M. DeA.

4867. HALE. THURLOW—Elizabeth Hale, b. Apr. 9, 1715, married 1720 George Thurlow. She was the daughter of Joseph and Mary (—) Hale. Their ancestry desired.—E. A. A.

4868. EMERSON—Parentage of Sarah Emerson, Concord, N. H., who married John Dimond desired. Her father

The B. H. Gladding Dry Goods Company.

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This lot represents 25 pieces of all wool French Challies—some in polka dots, some in floral designs, at a price concession which makes an exceptional bargain.

French Lingerie

Special showing of new importation of hand-made and hand-embroidered French Lingerie.

These garments are the latest and best styles and are exquisitely embroidered.

Chemise, \$3.00 each and upwards.

Corset Covers, \$4.50 each and upwards.

Gowns, \$4.00 each and upwards.

P. D. Corsets

Our own importation, made of fine coutil, bias gored.

Special Price \$1.50.

9x12 Wilton Rugs, regular price \$36.50, special sale for this week at

\$30.00 Each.

"Old Bleach" Linen

Good assortment, in light and medium grades, 36, 40, 45 and 54 inches wide. These linens are very glossy, wear well and are satisfactory in every way.

Our Prices are Right.

Domestic and Foreign

Wash Fabrics

Special showing of Scotch and English Madras, at

25c. and 35c.

D. & J. Anderson's Scotch Zephyrs

At 40c.

New line in latest printings, of 36-inch Percales at

12 1-2c Per Yard.

In a Rut? Well Get Out of It

—AND—

Buy a Beautiful Home for a Song.

Without a Single High Note in the Song.

Every Bird Should Have His Own Nest.

Insurance of all birds at the lowest rates. Rents collected.

WM. E. BRIGHTMAN,

CORNER SPRING AND FRANKLIN STREETS.

General Commission Agent.

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may have been from Hill, N. H. Was he in Rev. service?—A. L. G.

4869. FORMAN—Information desired of the first wife of Gen. Thomas Marsh Forman of Rose Hill, Conn. Co. Md. His second wife was Mrs. Callender of Delaware. The names of Gen. Forman's children desired. He was in the Revolutionary War.—A. E. P. D.

Island Savings Bank.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Corporation of this Bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Edward A. Brown.

Vice Presidents—David Braman, Nathaniel G. Stanton and Charles H. Ward.

Trustees—Edward A. Brown, David Braman, Nathaniel G. Stanton, William A. Armstrong, Daniel F. Braunam, Edward S. Peckham, James R. Chase, Charles H. Ward, Albert C. Landers, Harry Wilson and Ralph R. Gardner.

Secretary and Treasurer—George H. Prout, Clerk—Everett S. Gerson and Harold H. Chase.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Secretary. Newport, R. I., June 23, 1904.—6-25.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., June 23, A. D. 1904.

HENRY C. SHERMAN, the Guardian of the estate of

JOSE GRACIA DE SEMAN, late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to this Court his first and final account thereof, and thereon prays that said account may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the eighteenth day of July next, A. D. 1904, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., June 20, A. D. 1904.

HENRY C. SHERMAN, the Administrator on the estate of

JOSE GRACIA DE SEMAN, late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to this Court his first and final account thereof, and thereon prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

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ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

CITY OF NEWPORT.

NOTICE

To Owners of Automobiles, Motor Cars and Motor Cycles.

The provisions of Chapter 1,157 of the General Laws of the State of Rhode Island require all vehicles of the above description to be registered in the Office of the Secretary of State, and beginning with June 1st, 1904, shall not be operated upon any public highway, unless so registered. Blank applications for such registration are now at the office of the Chief of Police.

BENJAMIN H. RICHARDS, Chief of Police.

New England Commercial Bank.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1st, 1904. N. UNDERWOOD, Cashier.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., June 20, A. D. 1904.

CHARLES H. WARD, the Administrator on the estate of

WILLIAM H. BLISS, late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to this Court his second and final account thereof, and thereon prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the eighteenth day of July next, A. D. 1904, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

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Our 18 Cent FLY SCREENS Fit Any Window.

This clear fresh air, and bright, warm sunshine. My, what rosy cheeks, what an appetite 'twill give each little tot who's lucky enough to get out into it. No-go-cart? Well, now that's a shame, and

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Lined with corduroy sides and all. Basket work is very close with fancy weave and full roll from front to back. Has the real Brewster spring and heavy "auto" tires and a beautiful, 4 ruffle, lace-edged shade.

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